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POETRY.

THE STEED OF THE DESERT.

By J. E. Carpenter, Esq.

From the French of Paul de Koch.

Beneath Arabia's fiery skies,
Far from the breezy ocean's shore,
Bearing away the sand he loves,
Young Ahar, skims the desert o'er
His courser, answering to his voice,
In burning flight speeds o'er the sand,
As faithful to the form he bears
As faithful to his native land.

No water laves that arid plain,
Soon must the gallant courser tire—
Ah, weel fair Irma droops and faints
Amid the wilderness of fire!
Bonds Ahar from his reeling steed,
Away, like falcon on the wing,
He flies, and seeks the desert wild
For some lone, blessed water spring.

While wandering o'er the scorching sand,
The Arab on through danger flies,
A strange and costly caravan
Passes the desert in his line,
Who woe the maid so gently went
A Moorish chieftain, young and gay—
The steed is wild, alone—
The light of love is far away.

In vain, to seek the living well,
O'er force and had Ahar sped:
Now, faint and weary, he returns
To find his cherished Irma—fled:
The steed, alone, his lord awaits,
Joy lights the courier's closing eyes;
He neighs one welcome wildly glad,
And then—beside the Arab dies!

From the Baltimore Sun.

LOSS OF THE LEXINGTON.

Death follows in the wake of Time, and sweeps
Away the aged, and the blooming young;
Scarcely opens the eye, before it droops and weeps,
Or smiles the lip, before the heart is stung.
Within the vessel, dashing through the wave,
How many thoughts and hopes of earth were
Crushed?
How few then deemed they tottered o'er the
grave,
Where soon their plaint and joys must e'er
be hushed!

The shrieking mother clasped the shivering child
The pale maid her flowing ringlets tore:
The tortured youth yelled startlingly and wild,
And men bowed down that never prayed before!
No help was nigh in that dread hour of gloom—
Not for them then, nor hope beyond save heaven:
But HE, whose eyes beheld their dreadful doom,
May still have rescued, pitied and forgiven.

POETRY OF THE BIBLE.

[The Knickerbocker awards the highest praise to a recent work by the Rev. Dr. Spring, of N. York, upon the 'Obligations of the world to the Bible.' 'We have argued (says the editor) with Dr. Spring, in these pages and elsewhere, that the Scriptures are infinitely superior to any other known compositions, for all those qualities which constitute the highest literary excellence.' In its historical, didactic, argumentative, and comparative features, we are shown, that the Bible is without peer or equal. The poetry of the sacred writings is here happily glanced at.]

'One of the most eminent critics has said that, "devotional poetry cannot please." If it be so, then has the Bible, the dominion of poetry, fallen into regions that are inaccessible to worldly ambition.' It has 'crossed the enchanted circle,' and by the beauty, boldness, and originality of its conceptions, has given to devotional poetry a glow, a tenderness, a richness, in vain sought for in Shakspere, or Milton, or Scott or Byron. Where is the poetry that can be compared with the song of Moses at his victory over Pharaoh with the Psalms of David; with the songs of Solomon, and with the prophecies of Isaiah? Where is there an elegiac ode to be compared with the song of David upon the death of Saul and Jonathan, or the Lamentations of Jeremiah? Where in ancient or modern poetry, is there a passage like this! In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep fillets on men, fear came upon me and trembling, which made all my bones to shake. Then a spirit passed before my face; the hair of my flesh stood up. It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof. An image was before my eyes. There was silence. And I heard a voice saying, Shall mortal man be more just than God? Shall a man be more pure than his Maker? Behold his patheth no trust in his servants, and his angels he chargeth with folly. How much less than he doeth in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust, and who are crushed before the north! Men who have felt the power of poetry, when they have marked the sleep working passion of Dante, and observed the elevation of Milton, as he combined image with image, in lofty gradation, have thought that they discovered the independence of thought to the poetry of the Old Testament. But how much more sublime is Isaiah, than Milton! How much more kindling than Dante, is David! How much more pictorial than Homer, is Solomon or Job! Like the rapid, glowing arguments of Paul, the poetic parts of the Bible may read a thousand times, and yet have all the freshness and glow of the first perusal. Where, in the compass of human language, is there a paragraph which, for boldness and variety of metaphor, delicacy and majesty of thought, strength and invention, elegance and refinement, equals the passage in which 'God answers Job out of the whirlwind! What merely human imagination, in the natural progress of a single discourse, and apparently without an effort, ever thus went down to the foundation of the earth—stood at the door of the ocean—visited the place where the day-spring first on high takes hold of the utmost parts of the earth—entered into the treasures of snow and the hail—traced the path of the thunderbolt—and peering the retired chambers of nature, demanded, Hail the rain a father or who hath begotten the drops of dew? And how hold its flights, how inexpressibly striking and beautiful its antitheses, when from the warm and sweet Pleiades, it wanders to the sterner Orion, and in its rapid course, hears the 'young lions crying unto God for lack of meat—sees the war horse pawing in the valley—describes the eagle on the crag of the rock—and in all that is vast and minute, dreadful and beautiful, discovers and proclaims the glory of Him who is 'excellent in counsel and wonderful in working!'

The style of Hebrew poetry is every where for cible and figurative, beyond example. The book

of Job stands not alone in this sententious, spirited and energetic form and manner. It prevails throughout the poetic part of the Scriptures; and they stand confessedly the most eminent examples to be found of the truly sublime and beautiful.

A JAW-CRACKER FOR A COLD MORNING.

Say it as fast as you can, and look out for your tongue.

'Amidst the mists, he thrives his flaps against the post, and still insists he sees the ghosts.'

Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty, or humanity. Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in like manner.

The value of national education is duly appreciated in Iceland, where no servant is permitted to marry who cannot read or write. The inhabitants in these northern regions are almost in darkness or confined to their habitations the greater part of the winter by snow, and find much solace or amusement in reading for their own edification or for the entertainment of the inmates who are otherwise employed.

Among the old Connecticut blue laws, was the following:—'No one shall run on a Sabbath day, or walk in her garden, or anywhere else.'

The newspapers are beginning to talk right smart about the rights of women. It appears to us that things have got a wretched pass—so enarled and crooked up—among our male legislators, that it is about time for the women to put on the unmentionables of office, and straighten them out.

A deaf and dumb person being asked what was his idea of forgiveness, took out his pencil and wrote—'It is the odor which bruised flowers yield when trampled on.'

'The gallon law' in Mississippi operates thus: Persons who drink less than a gallon of rum at one sitting, are imprisoned ten days and fined \$250.

The Stars says that the increasing number of applications for divorce is truly alarming, and threatens to undermine the foundation of our social system.

THE CHILD OF MERCY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HERDER.

When the Almighty would create Mankind, He called his chief Angels to counsel around him.

'Create him not!' said the angel of Justice, 'he will be unjust toward his brethren, and with those that are weak will he deal harshly and cruelly.'

'Create him not!' said the angel of Peace, 'he will drench the earth with human blood, and the first born of his race will become a fratricide.'

'He will profane the holiness with falsehood,' exclaimed the angel of Truth, 'even though Thou shouldst stamp thine own image—the seal of truth, upon his forehead.'

While they were yet speaking, Mercy the youngest—the dearest child of the Eternal Father, approached his throne, and clasped His knees: 'Create him!' cried she; 'create him, Father, an image of thyself—a cherished object of Thy goodness. When all Thy servants have forsaken him, then will I seek him, and will stand fondly by him, and will turn even his faults to good. His first heart will I fill with compassion, and will incline it to commiserate the weak er. When he wanders from Peace and Truth—when he offends against Justice and Equity, then shall even the consequences of his error lead him back chastened and improved.'

Remember thy origin, oh, Man! when thou art cruel and unjust. Of all the Divine attributes, Mercy alone chose to call thee into being, and hath through life extended to thee only the love and compassion of the maternal breast.

PHRENOLOGICAL WELLERISMS.

'It isn't the size of a present that gives it its value,' as the gentleman said, when his lady brought him four boys at a birth.

Weight—'I feel the weight of your resentment, as the man said when his wife beat him with a broom stick.'

Order—'First come, first served,' as the snare said to the rabbit.

Calculation—'Your friendship is very dear to me,' as the merchant said, when he had to pay his endorsements for his neighbors.

Locality—'This spot seems rather wet and exposed,' as the drunken man said, when he fell into the gutter.

Eventuality—'I'm off,' as the man's head said to the guillotine.

Time—'My fate will soon be revealed to the world, as the calf said, when the butcher was going to kill it.

Generation—'All the world looks up to me,' as the thief said when he stood in the pillory.

Benevolence—'I leave you the bulk of my personal property, as the fat old gentleman said to his lean nephew.

Constructiveness—'I'll do it for you with pleasure,' as the carpenter said when the hangman asked him to make a gallows!

Ideality—'I'll banquet on the smiles of love,' as the hungry poet said, when

he thought of his mistress, about dinner time.

Imitation—'I'll follow in your footsteps,' as one thief said to another when he was fixing the rope round his neck to hang him.

Mirthfulness—'I shall die laughing,' as the ticklish man said, when the sheriff was fixing the rope round his neck to hang him.

Individuality—'That's a personal remark,' as the prisoner said, when the judge told him to hold out his right hand.

Form—'You only want a tale to be one of us,' as the monkey said to the whiskered dandy.

ON A MISER.

WHO DIED ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.

Here lies a miser, who beside
A thousand other wretched shifts,
On New Year's Eve expressly died,
For fear of making New-Year's gifts.

A spendthrift nobleman had a fortune left him and was advised by a friend to purchase an estate, notorious for its neglected stain and sterility.

'Why,' said his lordship, 'there is not a single passable road through the estate.'

'That is the very reason I wish you to buy it,' said the other, 'it will take you the longer to run through it.'

It being told to Philip of Macedon, that several calumnies were spread against him by the Athenian orators; 'It shall be my care,' said the prince, 'by my life and actions to prove them liars.'

(Convention proceedings continued.)

Senatorial Delegates.

Nicholas Schoonmaker, of Hamilton,
William C. McCauslin of Jefferson.
Congressional Delegates.

1st Con Ds. Presley Kember of Hamilton.

2d Elijah Vance of Butler,
3d Edward M. Phelps of Mercer,
4th John Jones of Clinton,
5th Thomas L. Hamer of Brown,
6th Elsha Morgan of Gallia,
7th John Glover of Scioto,
8th Samuel Medary of Franklin,
9th Samuel A. Baker of Morgan,
10th Archibald McGrew of Cham-paign,
11th Andrew Patterson of Belmont,
12th Walter B. Morris of Licking,
13th G. W. Stillman of Coshocton,
14th Wm. Patterson of Richland,
15th Henry B. Payne of Guyahoga,
16th Benj. Bissels of Genoa,
17th Jac. G. Ward of Columbiana,
18th Peter Kaufman of Stark,
19th E. M. Stanton of Jefferson.

Resolved, That Benjamin Jones of Wayne county, Francis A. Cunningham of Prebel, John U. Gerard of Hamilton, James B. Cameron of Butler, Christopher S. Chrost of Paulding, Nathan Kelley of Warren, James Cole of Adams, William Skinner of Washington, John A. Fulton of Ross, George W. Sharp of Delaware, Daniel Karshner of Hocking, John B. Hamilton of Hancock, Samuel Smith of Guernsey, Calvin Ackley of Licking, James Hoagland of Holmes, Ephraim Wood of Sandusky, Joseph Lewis of Portage, John Sherman of Ashtabula, William D. Ford of Carroll, Matthias Shepler of Stark, James Smeral of Harrison, are hereby nominated as suitable candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the Democratic Voters of Ohio at the next Presidential election; and the said electors are hereby instructed to cast the electoral vote of Ohio for such candidates for President and Vice President as may be selected in the National Convention.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic young men of this State, to hold a Convention on the 3d Wednesday in August next, at Mount Vernon.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in the Electoral Ticket, by death, resignation, or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Vance, Resolved, That the wisdom, patriotism, and services of the distinguished soldier and enlightened Statesman, Gen. Andrew Jackson, entitles him to the warm and lasting gratitude of his country.

On motion of Mr. Kaufman, Resolved, That all associations formed under the name of 'Native Americans,' for the purpose of annihilating the existing laws of emigration and naturalization are federalism in its broadest sense, and are repugnant to the spirit of Democracy, in opposition to the best interests of the people, subversive of the rights of men, and hostile to every thing that is dear to us as Democrats and freemen.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, Resolved, That Dr. A. Duncan, member of Congress from the 1st District of Ohio, is entitled to the warm respect of every Democrat in the Union.

On motion of Mr. Kaufman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the course pursued, and the exertions made, in support of the cause of truth and principle, as well in as out of the Senate of the U. States, by the Hon. William Allen, since his elevation to that exalted station, well merit the decided approbation and the sincere thanks of every true democrat, not only of this State but of the whole Union.

On motion, Resolved, That should there be any members of this Convention who do not subscribe to the principles contained in those resolutions relating to the subject of Abolition, they be hereby requested to leave their names with the publishing committee, to be published with the proceedings of this convention.

The President announced the following named persons a State Central Committee, to wit:

C. B. Harlan, Bela Latham, Samuel Medary, A. G. Hobbs, Peter Kaufman, John Patterson, of Columbus, John McElvain.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Mr. Kent, for his kindness in tendering the use of the Theatre to the convention.

On motion of Mr. Scott, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to its officers for the able and disinterested manner in which they have discharged the important duties which have been imposed upon them.

On motion, Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of this convention be and they are hereby constituted a committee to superintend the publishing of the proceedings of this convention.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by its officers and published in every Democratic paper in Ohio.

On motion the convention adjourned without day.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Assembled in Convention, as your representatives, we feel called upon, in accordance with Democratic usage, to address you in reference to the present condition and future prospects of our country, whose interests are so dear to every truly American heart. It is peculiarly proper that we should do so at this time. The present is no ordinary crisis in the affairs of this great Republic. We are upon the verge of a political contest that will severely try the value of our principles, and test the sincerity and firmness of every man who has maintained them for the last twelve years. Let us take counsel together, in such an emergency; and see whether we are prepared to embark our all in this contest; or, whether any of us have grown weary by the way, and are willing to surrender at discretion to a political foe, whose repeated defeats have driven him to desperation, and who is now making a final struggle, of the most violent character, to break down the men and measures of the Republican Party. The Presidential election of 1840 is at hand. It will be conducted, on the part of our adversaries, with a degree of energy, skill and perseverance which finds no parallel in any former campaign. Already have orders been issued from this place, to organize every county, township and school district in the State; and to put in requisition all the political machinery, which can in any manner influence public opinion. We must arm ourselves for this onset; and in doing so, no time is more suitable for a recurrence to some of those great leading principles, which have always characterized our party, and which have met such unrelenting hostility from our political opponents.

The discussions which have taken place during a period of twelve years past, have made almost every man in community familiar with the origin of parties in this government. They sprung up, as they do in all free governments, in a struggle between men, who however honest or patriotic they may have been, were actuated by principles as widely different as light and darkness. The principles which have divided men under our government were not new. They are as old as government itself, and have appeared in all countries and in all ages, modified in their action by the local peculiarities of the people upon whom their influence was exerted.

The history of our race, is, but little else, than a history of the struggles which have occurred between these opposite principles; struggles between the few and the many; in which it has been maintained on one side, that the mass of mankind were incapable of self government and must therefore submit to the will of a despot, or the sway of a lordly aristocracy; and on the other hand, that government was instituted for the good of the whole people, whose will properly expressed, should be the only rule of obedience.

These principles were struck out by the collision of sentiment which met in the Convention of 1787, to form our present Federal Constitution. The same distrust of the people; the same want of confidence in their judgment and capacity, which had been shown in the old world, was there openly avowed, and as openly met and controverted. Repeated efforts were made to establish a strong government, to be above and independent of public opinion. The same party maintained, that the State governments should be stripped of all their important powers and authority and sunk to the condition of petty corporations; and the British Government was declared by some of these men, to be the most perfect model that the world had ever seen. They were voted down by the stern democrats of that day, and our present glorious charter was the result of their deliberations.

The Father of his Country, the immortal Washington, was called to the Chief Magistracy and gave his powerful aid to put the new government in motion. During the eight years of his Presidency, these principles were silently at work; but the influence of his character prevented any great commotion in the public mind. Immediately after the election of his successor, John Adams, the warfare began; and its first period was signalized by his expulsion from the chair of state, and the elevation of that eminent political reformer and 'Apostle of Democracy,' Thomas Jefferson.

He stood forth in that day as the great champion of the rights of the states. He waged open war upon those who sought to make the government, by legislation and construction, what they had in vain attempted to make it by constitutional provisions. He successfully battled for the principle that all the power not granted in the Constitution, remained with the States, and with the people; and that the granted powers must be strictly construed. However this doctrine may have been departed from, at different periods of our history, it has ever formed a cardinal point in the Democratic creed; and now, as it was then, the great conservative principle of State rights and popular liberty.

During the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's term, a perpetual conflict existed between these antagonist principles; to which we have referred. He and his political associates succeeded in repealing the odious laws and sedition laws, whereby the freedom of speech and of the press were restored to the people; and the foreigner who fled to our shores from the tyranny and oppression of the old world, was permitted to remain under the shadow of our free institutions, without persecution or molestation. They established the principle, that the representative was bound by the will of his constituents; and that the voice of the people was not only the source of political power, but the rule of action for all political functionaries. In short, they gave the ship of State a 'Republican tack' and brought it back into a smooth sea. In all their efforts for the public weal, they were violently opposed by the Federalists who had been driven from power. Goaded to madness by the sentence of condemnation which had been pronounced upon them by the people, they left no means untried, which they supposed would bring adum upon the administration and its friends. But they signally failed, and his friend and successor Mr. Madison was elected by the people, for his fidelity to the cause which had been advocated with so much ability by Mr. Jefferson.

During his administration, we were involved in a war with Great Britain. Perhaps no condition of human society is so well calculated to try men's principles and patriotism, as a state of war. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of engaging in a war, at a particular period, or of the degree of justice or injustice which prompted the Republic to draw the sword, still, whenever the first gun has been fired, when blood has been spilt, and the foe is in the field, no man can be a patriot who does not engage in the contest, heart and soul, and devote all his energies to carry his country safely and triumphantly through the contest. Many of the federalists did so, and are therefore entitled to commendation for their services. But as a party, they evinced the most rancorous and shameful opposition to the war throughout its duration; and closed their career by the treasonable assemblage of the Hartford Convention.

An honorable peace succeeded; and that party grounded their arms and disbanded their forces. The period of Mr. Monroe's administration was one of profound quiet and repose. But the election of his successor brought out candidates for the Presidency, whose conflicting claims aroused the people from their lethargy and produced an animated contest. It is remarkable, however, that neither Jackson, Clay, Crawford or Adams, were run as federal candidates. Each of them was supported as a republican candidate. The old lines seemed to be broken up, and the friends and adherents of the old democratic doctrines were found fighting under the banners of all these candidates. No one received a majority of all the votes given; and by a union of Mr. Clay and his friends in the House of Representatives with Mr. Adams and his friends, the latter was elected to the Presidential chair. To what purpose was soon discovered. One of the first acts of his administration, was, to recommend to Congress the adoption of measures not warranted by the Constitution, and to boldly admonish them, that they ought not to be palsied by the will of their constituents. The people, indignant at the manner in which he had obtained power, and insulted by the arrogant tone and odious federal doctrines which distinguished his official communications to Congress, rose to their majesty and hurled him from his station, to make room for that distinguished patriot and statesman, the Hero of New Orleans.

The election of this illustrious man was a great victory, achieved by the democratic principle asserting the rights of the many, over the intrusive, insolence and usurpation of the federal party asserting the rights of the few.

The history of President Jackson's administration, is too fresh in the recollection of all, to require even a brief sketch of it on this occasion. The most important event of that period, and one which is intimately connected with our present relations, is his war, as it has been called, with the United States Bank. This subject is still before the country; and it is to the destruction of that institution, that the federal party ascribe all the pecuniary embarrassments under which we are now laboring. They are still in the mourning for their great 'regulator,' and stoutly maintain, that we shall never be prosperous or happy, until the 'regulator' shall have been raised from the dead; and some irresponsible 'Money King,' is the President of an irreconcilable corporation, shall be entrusted with an absolute control over all the business, trade, commerce and property of this vast confederacy. May a kind Providence, in his mercy, deliver this free people from such a prosperity, as would follow in the train this or ten despotism.

The first Bank of the United States was chartered in 1791. It was a time of great pecuniary difficulty. The republic was borne down by an immense debt, incurred by the war of the Revolution. The country was poor and the people laboring under pecuniary embarrassments. It was believed by many, that such an institution was necessary to the operations of government; would afford relief to a suffering community and enable us to sustain our credit, both at home and abroad. Under this state of things the charter was granted for a period of twenty years. It was opposed by Mr. Jefferson and his friends of that day, as an unconstitutional, inexpedient and unwise measure; and it formed one of the great landmarks, which distinguished the two parties. In 1811, the charter expired and Congress refused a renewal. In 1816, a state of things existed which strongly resembled the period of 1791. The government and people were deeply in debt. Many of the local banks had failed and others had suspended specie payments. There seemed to be no measure of relief left but the creation of a Bank; and under the influence of this pressure, the friends of the bank presented their application and obtained another charter for twenty years. Some of the Democratic party yielded to the exigency; and the President himself, under its influence, waived his objections and signed the bill. The history of the time, proves, that both these charters were procured, during a panic in the monetary affairs of the country; and that fact furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the panic, which have been created among us since General Jackson's veto upon the bill rechartering the late Bank of the United States. All experience shows, that men are not so scrupulous in regard to principle, or so firm in their adherence to its mandates, under intense suffering, as they are in the meridian of prosperity; and it is upon such occasions, that the enemies of human liberty steal upon them and exert from their distresses, what can never be obtained by fair and honorable means. It remains, therefore, whether the freemen of the country, again, for the third time, will surrender liberties to a grasping and distant craze, to obtain relief created for the expressing down their lofty humbling their people. We cannot and we intend not to do so.

We intend